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The People's Korea

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CLOSED STACKS

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Messages from Abroad on WPK's 31st Birthday

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from the Party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader received the messages of greetings from Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mohamed Siad Barre, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic; Colonel Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali; Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; Berge Furre, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist-Left Party of Norway; Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organisations; Hafez Al Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic; C. A. Kamara-Taylor, General Secretary of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone.

The great leader received messages from Abdul Fatah Ismail, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the National Front-Unified Political Organization of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Major General Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder-Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; Ahmed Sekou Toure, General Secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Republic of Guinea; Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and General Secretary of the Revolutionary Vanguard of Madagascar; Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Army; and Amir Abbas Hoveida, General Secretary of the National Renaissance Party of Iran and Prime Minister of Iran.

The great leader received messages of greetings from Lars Werner, Chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden; and Khamal Joumblath, Chairman of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon.

The messages extended warm congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and pointed to the historic significance of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The messages highly appreciated great exploits the Workers' Party of Korea had performed in the revolution, construction and other fields by embodying the Juche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader and expressed full support to the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

They reverently wished the great leader good health and a long life.

President Sends Wreath before Remains of Cultural Com. Del.

PYONGYANG, Oct. 21 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, sent a wreath before the remains of Comrade Hwang Nae Ik, vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who was heading a delegation of the committee, and members of the delegation comrades Kim Do Yun, Han Sang Gyu, Pak Hae Jin and O Gi Bong who died in the explosion of a Cuban passenger plane due to the bestiality of the U.S. imperialists, while devoting their all, firmly armed with the Juche idea of our Party, to the struggle for thoroughly carrying out the foreign policy of the Party and realizing the revolutionary cause of Juche and the national reunification, and showed warm solicitude for the bereaved families.

The wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed before the remains of the deceased which lay in state at the Chollima House of Culture.

Also placed there were wreaths from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The bereaved families and relatives and functionaries of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries were standing by the remains of the deceased.

Comrades Kim Yong Nam, Chong Jun Gi and No Dam, and Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and personages concerned observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased and offered condolences to the bereaved families.

Functionaries of Ministries of the Administration Council, central organs and working people's organizations also called at the Chollima House of Culture, laid wreaths before the remains of the deceased and observed a moment's silence in their memory.

Condolences

Condolences came to President Kim Il Sung and Foreign Minister Ho Dam from Julio Garcia Olivera, Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, and Cuthbert Joseph, Foreign Minister of Trinidado and Tobago, respectively, according to KCNA reports, Oct. 22.

In the telegram Julio Garcia Olivera expressed deep condolences upon the sorrowful loss of five Korean fighters who had worked for solidarity and friendship among peoples.

He said: We will always remember them as a dignified model of the heroic and devoted Korean people and as indefatigable fighters for your people's cause of socialist construction, proletarian internationalism and national reunification.

The peoples of our two countries suffered again from the crafty and perfidious aggression in the recent incident. But, the revolutionary solidarity between us and our unshakable determination to fight for the cause of socialism and national reunification will be further hardened.

In the telegram the Foreign Minister of Trinidado and Tobago noted that the Government and people of Trinidado and Tobago expressed deep condolences upon the death of five persons of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the aircraft incident near Barbados.

Rodong Sinmun: CIA Engineered Cuban Airliner Blast

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Oct. 20 in an editorial article vehemently condemns the barbarity of the U.S. imperialists who recently blew up a Cuban passenger plane offshore from Barbados to kill the members of a delegation of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Cuban and Guyanese passengers, over 70 in all.

Facts made it clear that the prime mover of the criminal act was the ill-famed U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the article notes, and says: This added one more shameful record of crime to the history of crimes of U.S. imperialism marked by aggression and plunder.

The article goes on:

Our people, together with the peace-loving people of the world, are burning with indignation at the U.S. imperialists who blew up a Cuban airliner and bitterly brand their barbarity as a challenge to the conscience of justice and peace-loving humanity and a criminal act trampling underfoot even the elementary norms of international law.

Our people also express deep condolences over the death of Cuban and Guyanese passengers.

The recent barbarous attack on passengers of our country, Cuba and Guyana who were travelling on the peaceful mission of promoting friendship among peoples is a most criminal act which can be committed only by such brigands as the U.S. imperialists. It fully reveals the unchangeable bestial nature of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists' barbarous explosion of a Cuban airliner was an unpardonable, vicious attack on and challenge to the peoples of our country, Cuba, Guyana and all other countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries, the article remarks. It exposes that in a desperate attempt to hold in check the grandiose advance of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to aggression and war, assassination, subversion and sabotages and all other vicious and dastardly acts in all parts of the world.

The article lashes at the U.S. imperialists for persistently committing provocations against the Republic of Cuba and even for making a new attempt on the Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba and working to realize the plot.

Recalling that recently the Cuban Government decided to abrogate the 1973 Agreement on Preventing the Hijacking of Aircraft and Ships as the United States continuously violated it, the article notes: This is a legitimate exercise of the sovereignty of the dignified Cuban people and one more blow at the anti-Cuban machinations of U.S. imperialism.

The article further says:

Facts clearly show that today U.S. imperialism is the truculent enemy of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries.

With nothing can U.S. imperialism bar the vigorous advance of the new-emerging forces. The day has gone never to return when U.S. imperialism could commit brigandish act at will, brandishing a weapon, on all continents and oceans of the world.

The piratic act of U.S. imperialism on the internat[illegible] air space must be decisively checked.

For its crimes U.S. imperialism will be pungently condemned and rejected by and further isolated from the people. (KCNA)

Pak Jung Hi Directs Improper Payments to Capitol Hill

South Korean agents directed by "president" Pak Jung Hi have given between $500,000 and $1 million yearly in cash, gifts and campaign donations to congressmen and other U.S. officials during the 1970s, the Washington Post Oct. 24 reported.

The Justice Department is investigating "more than 20 present and former congressmen accused of accepting cash and gifts from south Koreans in exchange for legislative favors," the newspaper said.

It said Pak Tong Sun, a south Korean operative based in Washington, has stated he made substantial payments to former Reps. Cornelius Gallagher, D-N.J., Richard Hanna, D-Calif., to Edwin Edwards, D-La., a former congressman who is now Governor of Louisiana, and to Rep. William Broomfield, R-Mich., and others who were not identified.

Pak Tong Sun, a businessman handling south Korean purchases of U.S. rice, and a "ring" of agents have financed their activities in the United States largely with commissions extracted from U.S. rice dealers who make federally subsidized sales to south Korea under the Food for Peace Program, the newspaper said.

The Post said its information came from Federal investigators, sources in the Departments of Justice, State, Defense and Agriculture, intelligence agencies and associates of Pak.

The paper said it obtained copies of six checks totalling $ 22,500 written by Pak to Hanna in 1973 and 1974. Gallagher also received substantial payments from Pak, according to the south Korean's records, it said.

A source close to the probe said Pak told of giving $10,000 to Edwards, reportedly through a relative, while Edwards was in Congress, the Post said. Edwards has denied ever accepting any contributions from Pak.

The newspaper said the south Korean also indicated he gave $1,000 to Broomfield, who denied receiving it.

According to a customs service report, the Post said, Pak tried to destroy a list of 90 U.S. legislators and other officials with dollar amounts listed next to each name when customs officers attempted to search him in 1973 at Anchorage, Alaska.

Pak has told associates he gave jewelry, antiques and vacation trips "to uncounted congressmen and other U.S. officials, plus doling out hundreds of dollars at a time in cash,"

Washington Post exposé the bribery case of the U.S. Congressmen on Oct. 24

Korean Question Should Be Solved Peacefully

The great leader President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said as follows:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic are consistent in their efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We have no intention of marching south, we have no intention of solving the question of Korean reunification by force of arms".

It is invariable stand and policy of the DPRK Government, to settle the question of the reunification of the country in a peaceful way.

The Government has made all sincere efforts to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Pyongyang has put forward proposals on more than 150 occasions ever since the country's liberation, which include the holding of free north-south general elections, realization of the merger of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the south Korean "national assembly" into a single all-Korea legislative body, convocation of a joint conference of political parties and public organisations of north and south Korea, institution of north-south confederation, realisation of economic and cultural exchange and collaboration, mutual travel, postal exchange and reduction of armed forces on both sides. And they are all aimed at preventing a split and solving the question of the reunification of the country by peaceful means.

The three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung clarify once again the stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the five-point policy which includes the removal of military confrontation between the north and the south are in essence intended to achieve the country's reunification in a peaceful way by the concerted efforts of the north and the south in the settlement of the question of reunification.

The peaceful solution of the question of the country's reunification means achieving the reunification of the country on a democratic basis in accordance with the general will of the entire Korean people without resorting to the force of arms in the settlement of the reunification question and without either side of the north and the south forcing its will upon the other.

As to what social system should be established on the peninsula after the reunification is a question to be decided upon by the people themselves in accordance with their will and faith.

It is because of the U.S. military presence in south Korea and its policy of aggression that Korea's national division continues and peace in the region is jeopardized, despite Pyongyang's consistent efforts.

Washington persistently blocks the reunification of our country to keep south Korea as its colony and military base and use it as a stepping-stone in realizing its aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and Asia.

The fiction of "threat of southward aggression" from the north is no more than a screen for covering up such aggressive aim.

By spreading the fable of "threat of southward aggression," the U.S. also seeks to block the influence of the just policies of the DPRK Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at home and abroad and veil the splitting machinations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

For the peaceful solution of the question of Korea's reunification, the U.S. forces must be withdrawn from south Korea and the U.S. must stop interfering in the internal affairs of our country.

If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea and practical measures are taken to remove the military confrontation between the north and the south, peace will be maintained and consolidated in Korea and a new prospect will be opened before the country's reunification.

The peaceful reunification of Korea is also a unanimous demand of the world peace-loving people.

The 30th Session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries also adopted a resolution of the Korean question demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

Support-Reunification Com. Newly Set Up

According to the Pyongyang-based official KCNA wire service monitored here, a national committee for supporting Korea's reunification was newly inaugurated in India, Laos and Rwanda.

The inaugural meeting of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in New Delhi on Sep. 7.

Aziz Imam, Member of Indian Parliament, and Bim Singh, Secretary of the Indian Youth Congress, made speeches at the meeting.

A grand mass meeting was held on Oct. 13 in Vientiane to inaugurate the Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Maysouk Saysompheng, Member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Minister of the Government, was elected president of the committee.

The mass meeting was addressed by the president and Ryom Tae Jun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Laos.

The mass meeting adopted a resolution expressing the firm support of the Lao people to the struggle of the Korean people for achieving national reunification in accordance with the policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A meeting was held in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, on Oct. 14 to inaugurate the Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

The meeting was addressed by Njabahimana Christof, Chairman of the Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and political adviser of the Central Committee of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development, and by the DPRK Charge d'Affaires ad Interim.

Mourning Service

PYONGYANG, (KCNA)—A mourning service for the deceased was held on Oct. 20.

Present there were Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and personages concerned and the bereaved families and relatives of the deceased.

The attendants of the service observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

Chairman Kim Gwan Sop made a memorial address at the service.

He referred to the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, deeply grieving at their death, sent a wreath before their remains and saw to it that the words of condolence were conveyed to the bereaved families and their death was mourned over in the name of the Party and Government. Though they died, their precious political life given by the great leader will shine forever, he stressed.

The mourning service was followed by a funeral service.

Manuel Pino Nunez, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, and staff members of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang visited the Chollima House of Culture, placed a wreath before the remains of the deceased and observed a moment's silence in their memory.

The south Korean patriotic people, including youth and students, conducted vigorous demonstration downtown Seoul in commemoration of 1st anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising in 1960, putting up banner of the independent, peaceful reunification.

Free Education System in DPRK

Ten years have passed since the great leader President Kim Il Sung delivered the speech "The Communist Education and Bringing of Children Is an Honourable Revolutionary Duty of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers."

He made the speech on October 20, 1966 at the National Congress of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers.

In his speech, the great leader reclarified the unique idea that the Party and the state must take full responsibility of educating and bringing up the children.

He also gave an allround exposition of the essence and significance of the nursing and education of children as follows:

"Really, the work of nursery school and kindergarten teachers today is not simply that of tending other people's children, but is an honourable revolutionary task of bringing up the reserves of communist builders and successors to our revolutionary cause, an important task which affects the future of our country."

His teaching proceeds from the philosophical principle of Juche.

The Juche idea is the guiding idea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is a matter of course for the DPRK to give priority to education work, because it follows the Juche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything.

Half of Population Enrolled

Immediately after the liberation, a factory to produce pencils and Kim Il Sung University were first established in the country.

As for the state budget, colossal appropriations have been made for education. The Government increased state outlay for educational work 1.7 times in four years from 1972 and in 1975 the educational funds were 1.2 fold greater than they were in 1974.

In the DPRK, where once 90 percent of its population was illiterate, today there are no illiterates and more than 5.6 million students, one-third of the population, receive free education under the eleven-year compulsory schooling system. 3.5 million children are being brought up at nurseries and kindergartens at state expense and nearly one million students study in higher specialized schools, universities and colleges. Thus, those who study at state expense account for half the nation's population—the population of the DPRK is about 15 million.

As a result of giving priority to the work of training teachers, 60,000 teachers were trained and posted from 1972 to 1974 and today the ranks of more than 200,000 teachers have been built up and there are 25 pupils per teacher; in Japan, the number was 26.2 and in West Germany 27.9 as of 1971.

It is one of the outstanding features of its education system that people in the country receive free education under the longest compulsory schooling system.

Sweden, West Germany and USSR have a compulsory schooling system of nine years.

But a completely free education cannot be implemented in these countries.

Brief History

After the liberation, Korea concentrated its efforts on the crusade against illiteracy.

The equal right to receive education was guaranteed by the "Law on School Education System in North Korea" promulgated in 1946. In the same year, Kim Il Sung University was founded. In 1949, the percentage of school attendance rapidly increased from 35 percent (in the pre-liberation days) to 98.

Thus adult illiterates were completely eliminated.

Even in the days of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), education work were not interrupted.

After the armistice, education work developed further.

Many primary schools were built on the basis of the principle that each *ri* must have its primary school.

In 1956, the primary compulsory schooling system was enforced. In 1958, the seven-year compulsory middle school education system was enforced three years ahead of schedule.

In 1959, all tuition fees were completely abolished and school uniforms and school things came to be distributed to students.

A scholarship system for university and high technical school students was created.

On April 1, 1967, a law to enforce a universal nine-year compulsory technical education was formulated and a free education system from 7 years to 16 years of age was enforced.

The universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education system was started in September 1, 1972 and was completed in 1975. This universal compulsory education system is virtually an 11-year system, if the compulsory one-year pre-school education is included.

Experience Stressed

At primary and senior middle schools, children are receiving education in keeping up with the reality of the Republic that socialist construction has to be pushed ahead at a rapid pace.

Primary and senior middle schools are responsible for educating children into workers with basic knowledge applicable to productive activities, who can work with an independent attitude and creatively after receiving compulsory education.

Experience is respected in learning. This means unity of theory and practice and combination of education and productive labour. We can say the same thing about studying nature and society and learning techniques. That is why great importance is attached to audio-visual education materials, experiment and practice. All the schools are well equipped with the facilities for this purpose.

University Education

The country has normal colleges, industrial, agricultural, railroad and medical colleges as well as universities.

There are two kinds of universities. One is regular universities—national, provincial, or municipal ones. The other is established in factories where students study while working.

After graduating from senior middle schools, some go directly to universities and some get jobs. Even people with a job can enter a university with recommendation by the workshops to which they belong.

The National Planning Commission decides the number of students to be enrolled in each university and senior middle schools and recommend students to the universities which they want to enter.

The state also takes great care for the education of handi-capped children.

Circle activities after school are in full swing. Children are given chances to learn sport, music, dance, painting and scientific techniques at the Children's Palace in the center of each region.

Nurseries & Kindergartens

The number of children taken care of in nurseries and kindergartens reaches 3,500,000. In particular, the compulsory one-year pre-school education system has been fully enforced since 1974. This compulsory education of 5-year-old children was an epoch-making event in the history of education.

Five-year-old children take 1,360 hours of lessons a year and master 2,000-5,000 words.

Children take part in collective life under the well-equipped compulsory education system from their early days.

What about foreign countries? As of 1971 the percentage of kindergarten attendance of 3-5 years old children was 53.3 per cent in Japan, 39.1 per cent in the United States, 18.8 per cent in England, 83.3 per cent in France and 38.0 per cent in West Germany. It was only 2 per cent in south Korea, and that only the rich can send their children to.

Women's activities in society have much to do with the fact that the Republic has many nurseries and kindergartens. This also shows the great care of the state for women workers who now account for half the nation's population. With this number of nurseries and kindergartens, they can do responsible jobs even if they have children.

Adult Education

The education system of the country characteristically attaches importance to adult education. People in their 40's and 50's are studying very hard.

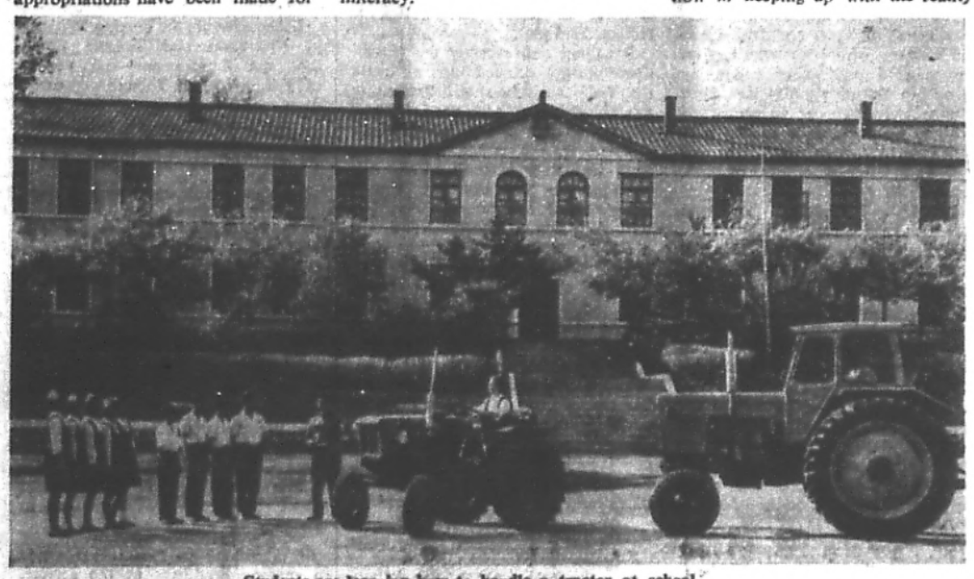
There are still many adults who have been denied the opportunity of systematic education because of the Japanese imperialist rule. Therefore the state and mass organizations are tackling a plan to make all people to acquire the same level of knowledge as that of a graduate of a senior middle school, by opening working people's schools, mothers' schools and adults' schools.

In this case, too, people study at the expense of the state, local self-governing bodies, enterprises and co-operative farms. Today all adults have the same level of knowledge as that of a graduate from a senior middle school.

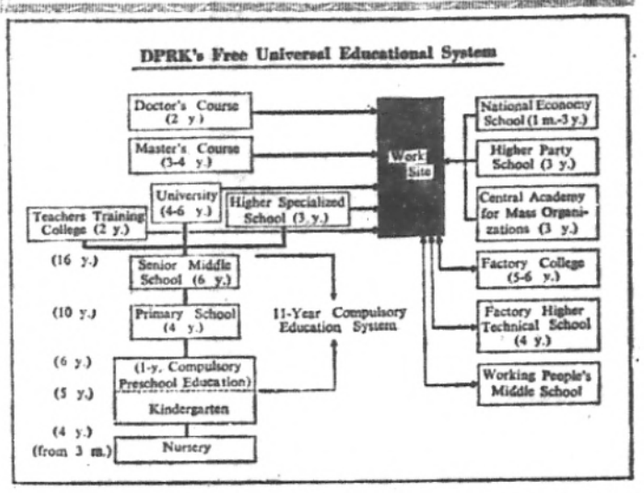
Therefore, the next task is to move on to the slogan "Let's intellectualize all people!" In other words, all adult people will acquire the same level of knowledge as that of a graduate of a university.

This is not at all a difficult task in the light of the success the Republic has achieved in education.

Children performing with Kayagums (Korean instrument) and harps



Students are learning how to handle a tractor at school.



Title of Twice Chollima University Awarded to Kim Il Sung University

The Title of Twice Chollima University was awarded to Kim Il Sung University, the highest seat of scientific education in our country.

The university honoured with this title has assiduously conducted education in the Juche idea, education in the Party's policies and education in the revolutionary traditions by brilliantly embodying the socialist pedagogy founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, strengthened the revolutionary organisational life among its teachers and students and thus achieved great successes in the work of thoroughly arming the teachers and students with the monolithic idea of the Party and bringing up the students into national cadres who are firmly prepared politically and ideologically and in science and theory and in the work of scientific researches.

Kim Il Sung University founded by the great leader as the first people's university after the liberation has grown and developed to be the highest seat of Juche-based education rearing revolutionary intellectuals of the working class thanks to the paternal love of the fatherly leader and deep solicitude of the glorious Party.

The university was the first to win the Title of the Chollima University six years ago and also became the first winner of the Title of the Twice Chollima University on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the university.

A ceremony for awarding the Title of the Twice Chollima University was held at the February 8 House of Culture on October 24.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Yang Hyong Sop, Chong Jun Gi and Hwang Jang Yop and personages concerned.

A letter of pledge to the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people Marshal Kim Il Sung was adopted at the meeting.

(KCNA)

Foreigners' Voice:

Record Crops Result from Rural Theses

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has reaped more than eight million tons of grain by effectively overcoming the influence of the cold front. It is the biggest figure since the DPRK was founded.

Besides, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the target to capture ten million tons of grain at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the WPK held from Oct. 11 to 14.

This is a shining fruition of the rural theses authored by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Juche-based farming method.

This is why foreign friends and publications are unanimous in praising the rural theses as "an encyclopedia giving clear solution to the rual question" and "a great programme for the building of socialist countryside."

Karhita Pohiya, member of the "group for study of works of President Kim Il Sung" of Tampere of Finland, said:

The successful solution of the rural question in the countries of the third world assumes first of all a correct theory about the means and possibilities of the social and economic development of the countryside.

The original thought of the solution of the rural question propounded by President Kim Il Sung is the thought of giving the perfect answer to the problems raised on a road from democratic revolution to complete victory of socialism.

The peoples of the third world countries can solve directly the rural question without any interference by relying on the scientific guiding theory of President Kim Il Sung in solving the rural question of any stage and by learning from the practical example of Korea.

Moungala Ikounga Emmanuel, deputy General Secretary of the Trade Union of Agricultural and Forest Workers of the Congo, said:

The great leader of the Korean revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is the first in history to expound the main contents of the socialist rural question which are the elimination of the distinctions between town and country and the class difference between the working class and peasantry remaining after the cooperativization and clarify that the rural question will be solved finally only after these differences are eliminated.

The greatness of the theory finds its expression first of all in that it gives a scientific definition of the socialist rural question and points to with such clarity the strategic target for the final solution of the rural question.

Kamil Mahgoub, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Sudan Socialist Union, said:

During our visit to Korea, the Sudan Socialist Union is impressed by the achievements of the Korean people in solving the rural question and hopes that the new-born independent states draw on these experiences to suit actual conditions of their countries.

Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the rural question are very important and the third world countries should study them to seek ways of overcoming difficulties.

Brazilian public figure Robert noted that today the rural question is being successfully solved in Korea under the rays of the rural theses published by President Kim Il Sung.

He said:

"Today when a food crisis is sweeping the whole world, Korea's agricultural production is on the steady rise....

"The successes made in Korea are by no means accidental. They are a shining fruition of the rural theses authored by President Kim Il Sung and clearly show what a great and brilliant document the rural theses is."

A representative of the Union of Paraguayans in Cuba remarked:

"The Korean people have vigorously advanced along the bright road indicated by the rural theses and registered shining successes in the building of socialist countryside and the Korean countryside has turned into an earthly paradise, civilized and good to live in."

The General Secretary of the Uruguay-Korea Friendship Association noted:

"We can say that the experience gained by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in agriculture, the experience of the DPRK which scored successes startling all people by effecting a deep-going change in a short span of time, can be called a unique one in the world. This is an experience which could be gained only thanks to the sagacity, talent and wisdom of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, who deeply loves his people and is devoting his life as a revolutionary fighter to bring the people independence, prestige and sovereignty which today the Korean people are highly proud of."

The members of the "group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Chileans in Algeria pointed out:

"We express our sincere tribute to the respected President for the great contribution your theses has made to the development of the world revolution by giving a correct solution to the rural question....

"We reverentially wish President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, good health and a long life for the complete victory of socialism and communism in Korea and for the victory of the world revolution."

The Burmese paper "Mianma Aling" said that the great leader published on February 25, 1964, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great programme of rural construction and an outstanding theoretical document.

The paper noted:

"This immortal work is a brilliant document giving a comprehensive and concrete exposition of important problems—how to carry out the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside, how to strengthen the working-class leadership of the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture and support of towns to the countryside and how to develop guidance and management of agriculture and links between property of the whole people and co-operative property."

An official of the Ministry of Agricultural Development of Upper Volta said:

"The unique, brilliant idea of President Kim Il Sung on the solution of the rural question is a great programme for the building of a developed socialist countryside which the whole mankind ardently desires."

The Chief Editor of the "Togo Press" stressed:

"The idea and theory of the rural question propounded by great President Kim Il Sung are a true guide-line and encyclopedia giving a perfect and allround exposition of the rural question in our era."

The director of a Benin newspaper said:

"The Korean socialist countryside where irrigation water is running in all directions and tractors are working, where grain and other farm crops are doing well and bearing rich fruits! Indeed, it is a big beautiful picture without an equal and a paradise of people."

A view of the countryside visited by a bumper crop

World Record Made in Archery, Rifle Shooting

Korean sportsmen who are striving with all their strength and energy to make revolution in sports and raise our sports technique to a world level set new world records in two events and new DPRK records in 22 events.

These successes were registered at the DPRK championships in all sports events held in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and in local areas from October 3 to 17 to celebrate the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

New world record makers are Han Sun Hui of the Defence Sports Team and People's Sportsman Li Ho Jun of the February 8 Defence Sports Team.

Han Sun Hui rewrote a world record in the girls' archery double round event and Li Ho Jun in the standard rifle shooting (3×20).

Promising girl sprinter Kim Ok Son of the Locomotive Sports Team who is expected to be a world top-notch girl runner within a few years to come and 28 other men and women broke old DPRK records in 22 events. Among them 12 men and women swimmers improved DPRK records in nine events.

Our sportsmen scored these successes as they, upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, had striven hard to constantly perfect a tactical system and sports technique suited to our physique and built a giant's strength through their day-to-day training.

(KCNA)

News in Brief

Aug. 26

* Kim Du Chil, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Libyan Arab Republic, presented his credentials to Abdel Salam Ahmad Jalloud, Member of the Revolutionary Command Council and Prime Minister of Libya.

Aug. 27

* An agreement on news exchange and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Swedish News Agency was signed in Stockholm, Sweden.

Sept. 7

* Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania, met Chang Yun Do, Ambassador of the DPRK to Albania.

Sept. 15

* Kim Jae Bong, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Soviet Union, presented his credentials to N. M. Matchanov, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., at Kremlin, Moscow.

Sept. 21

* Lu Chih-hsien, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Sept. 25

* The 1976-1977 plan for cooperation in public health between the DPRK and Vietnam was signed in Hanoi.

Sept. 28

* Badamtarin Baldo, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Oct. 7

* A long-term trade agreement (1976-1978) between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic was signed in Algiers.

Oct. 11

* A protocol on the delivery of commodities in 1977 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Cairo.

Oct. 12

* Kang Ryang Uk, vice-President of the DPRK, received Ahmed Ali Bahrami, Iranian Ambassador to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call on him before his departure at the recall of his home government.

Oct. 14

* A delegation of the General Bureau of Civil Aviation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Khalzan, Director of the Financial Department of the General Bureau, arrived in Pyongyang by plane to attend the 11th regular meeting of the representatives of the civil aviation organs participating in the agreement on unitary aviation charges among socialist countries.

Oct. 15

* A delegation of the General Bureau of Civil Aviation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Doan Man Ny, vice-Director of the Business Department of the General Bureau of Civil Aviation of the SRVN, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* The second Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Chianapuerh, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Sinkiang Uigur Autonomous Regional Committee of CPC and vice-Chairman of the Sinkiang Uigur Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Oct. 16

* A government cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture and Art, left Pyongyang by air to pay a visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Oct. 19

* A delegation of Burmese chemical fibre industry headed by Dr. Mehm Thet San, Member of Parliament and Director General of the Central Research Organization of the Second Industrial Ministry of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the Polish Women's Council headed by Kristina Gromkowa, Secretary of the Polish Women's Council and Secretary of the National Committee of the Polish Popular United Front, Veselin Ivanov Dimitrov, First Deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Trud", the organ of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, and a delegation of the Hungarian Musicians Union headed by Georgay Gyargy, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of Korea University in Tokyo, Japan headed by its vice-President Nam Si U arrived in Pyongyang by train to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il Sung University.

* A delegation of the Soviet Union headed by A. N. Gulichenko, vice-Minister of Fisheries of the Soviet Union and delegate of the Soviet side to the Korean-Soviet Joint Fisheries Committee, arrived in Pyongyang by air to attend the seventh meeting of the Committee to be held in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

Tyranny in S. Korea: Systematic Violations of Human Rights

Declaration Adopted by International Jurists Body

PYONGYANG, Oct. 19 (KCNA)—A declaration was adopted at the first meeting of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" inaugurated in Paris, France, on October 8, according to a report.

The declaration said:

The undersigned jurists who gathered in Paris on October 8, 1976, at the initiative of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers studied and examined the decisions adopted at the Conference of World Lawyers on Korea held in Damascus (Syria) in October 1975 and documents of the Amnesty International and International Committee of Jurists (Geneva).

Adopted this declaration worked out and presented by Madame Paulette Pierson Mathy and Jean Salmon, professor at Brussels University, and Robert Charvin, professor of laws at Nice University, France, and decided to inaugurate the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea."

The signatories are as follows:

Joe Nordmann (President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Pierre Layigne (Chairman of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers), Nicole Dreyfus, (General Secretary of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers), Robert Charvin (Bureau Member of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers), Gaston Vogel (vice-President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Nadine Avoie and Yves Kleniec (Secretaries of the D'aix Provincial Branch of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers), Derek Roebuck (Australia), Doris Brin Walker (U.S.A.), Paulette Pierson Mathy (Belgium), Jean Salmon (Belgium), Robert Dossou (Benin), Romee Ferrucci (Italy), Amar Bentoumi (Algeria), Dietz Mayering (West Germany), A. Youssoufi (the Arab Bar Association), H. Durmayer (Austria), Ahmad Mouhassen (Syria), J.M. Braunschweig (France), and Solange Bouvier Ajam (International Secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers).

The committee is open to all jurists.

The committee will work out documents on investigation into the human rights in south Korea after receiving all testimonies and information and other documents.

The committee decided to send an investigation group to south Korea and study and investigate into the violations of the human rights and elementary freedom on the spot.

The results of all the studies and investigations will be made public in the future and on this basis the severest final verdict will be passed.

As was made clear by the trial of the former "president" in August 1976, south Korea has been turned into an area of crude violations of human rights as never before and, as was shown in the Panmunjom incident in August 1976, it has become an area of tension jeopardizing peace not only in Asia but also in the whole world.

Such menace to peace comes from:

1)The systematic violations of human rights in south Korea;

2)The continued split of the Korean nation due to the interference of outside forces and non-respect for the people's right to self-determination.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Amnesty International and the International Committee of Jurists and many other lawyers organizations and political and religious figures of the U.S. and many other countries:

1)Considered that the judicial system in south Korea is of exclusively repressive character and

2)Exposed that the function of its police and judicial apparatus is of tyrannical and criminal character without exception.

Such situation is, above all, the result of the deprivation of the south Korean people of their right to self-determination by the outside forces, the U.S. occupation and rule in particular.

In the part titled **"1. The South Korean Judicial System Is Exclusively Repressive,"** the declaration said:

All the "laws" cooked up by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" impose most serious violations of the human rights and the sole intent of the "laws" is to maintain at any cost the "regime" rigged up by the "military coup d'etat" on May 16, 1961.

In illustration of this, the declaration exposed the most reactionary, shameless and fascist contents of the "national security law," "anti-communist law," "public security law," "civil defence law" and "emergency measures No. 9."

In the part titled **"2. Outrages of the South Korean Police and Judiciary Organs,"** the declaration said:

All the police and judiciary apparatus are mobilised and used for the protection of the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

The political suppression is extremely harsh. For instance, in 1965 alone, more than 853,000 people were suppressed.

In the recent years an average of nearly one million people were suppressed every year.

The workers, peasants, intellectuals, particularly students and professors, journalists, artists and people of all other social strata are cracked down upon without exception.

In April 1974 alone, over 4,000 student youths were arrested and imprisoned, 253 of whom were sentenced to death and various penalties at the "military court."

The defense lawyers are also subjected to harsh suppression for the reason that they put up a number of arguments in defence of the "accused."

One of the recent most glaring instances was the trial of those who published "The declaration for democracy and national salvation" on March 1, 1976.

The massive and brutal suppression is perpetrated by oppressive force more than 4,500,000 strong.

The den of this oppressive organ is the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" with upwards of 15,000 staff members and over 400,000 political agents.

The south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" is modelled after the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and acts as an "invisible government" of south Korea.

Besides, an army more than 700,000 strong is directly partaking in the suppression along with many police and para-military and police organs including the "mobile patrol units," "maritime police stations" and "police detective units."

The methods employed by them are most brutal.

For example, the south Korean intelligence organs abducted south Korean democratic figures from West Germany, Japan and a number of other countries several times, thereby violating the sovereignty and internal laws of these countries in a crude manner.

As pointed out in the 1975-1976 report presented by the Amnesty International, tortures are a commonplace in south Korea.

A typical example of these tortures are "glow-lamp torture," "Jinghis Khan cooking torture" and "torture with serpents."

All these elements of the judicial system and brutal atrocities are not only a crude violation of the most elementary human rights, even such minimum standards of humanitarianism as the right to live and the right not to be tortured but also a full revelation of the deeply-rooted anti-democratic and dictatorial nature of the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

Pak Jung Hi and his accomplices are entirely to be blamed for the above-mentioned criminal acts.

In the part titled **"3. Deprivation of the South Korean People of Their Right to Self-Determination Due to the Occupation and Rule of the Outside Forces, the United States in Particular,"** the declaration said:

The exclusively repressive nature of the south Korean judicial system and the criminal acts of its dictatorial apparatus find expression in the denial of the south Korean people's right to self-determination.

The declaration said that this is entirely due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

The declaration said:

-We consider that the south Korean "regime's" systematic and continued violations of the human rights must be condemned and the criminal nature of this "regime" be exposed.

-Dictator Pak Jung Hi, together with his accomplices, must be directly held responsible for all these criminal acts.

-We consider that the U.S. Administration is to be blamed for the existence and maintenance of the south Korean "regime" and non-respect for the sovereignty of Korea and the right of the Korean people to self-determination.

-We confirm that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the only way of removing the danger of war not only in Asia but also in the world, restoring the elementary rights of the nation and putting an end to the criminal violations of the human rights.

We consider that the reunification of Korea must be realised in accordance with the three principles clarified in the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement and the five-point policy of June 23, 1973, which were advanced by President Kim Il Sung and with the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on November 18, 1975.

Indictment

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Charvin, Professor of laws at Nice University, France, read an indictment against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's violations of human rights in the name of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers at the first meeting of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" which was held on October 8 in Paris, France, according to a report.

The legal system in south Korea is exclusively repressive, the indictment noted, and said:

The "code of laws" imposed by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" allows for all the most serious violations of human rights. Its sole intent is to maintain, at all costs, the "regime" that issued from the "military coup d'etat" of May 16, 1961.

All the provisions of south Korean juridical system directly infringe upon human rights as instituted by international law. They thus constitute a source of conflict which is liable to endanger peace and international security.

Referring to barbarous police and judiciary practices in south Korea, the indictment noted:

The entire police and judiciary apparatus are totally mobilized for the protection of the Pak Jung Hi "regime." Political suppression is extremely harsh.

Pointing out that the methods employed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in their massive, brutal suppression are totally arbitrary, the indictment exposed various bestial tortures resorted to by them.

It said:

All these methods of torture, in violation of the most fundamental principles of human rights, ban south Korean "regime" from international society.

Referring to absence of effective sovereignty in south Korea and the major responsibility of the United States of America, the indictment noted:

South Korea is not a state which meets the requirements put forth in Article 4 of the United Nations Charter.

It is indeed impossible to assert that the south Korean "regime" is a peaceful, independent state which accepts and is prepared to fulfill the obligations of the Charter.

The effectiveness of the sovereignty of south Korea is questionable.

The very birth of the south Korean "regime" was the result of the aggression policy of the U.S. vis-a-vis south Korea.

In addition, neo-colonialism, defined and condemned by the UN General Assembly, is exercised in the southern part of Korea under the responsibility of the U.S. and Japan.

The occupation of south Korea by American troops, the detention of all effective powers by them and the existence of "treaties" and "commitments" of servile and unequal nature such as "the south Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty" which tries to justify this occupation today and "the south Korea-Japan treaty" ensure the complete political, economic as well as the military subordination of south Korea to the United States.

Consequently, the principle of effectiveness, source of prerogative in classic international law, is out of the question as concerns the south Korean "regime."

It may thus be considered that south Korea, due to its legal system and its massive systematic practices which infringe on fundamental human rights, possesses no democratic legality.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea never recognized in any way south Korea as a state.

The south Korean "regime" is a totally neo-colonialist and dependent "regime," a "regime" set up by the U.S. with pro-American and pro-Japanese elements; it is thus only a mere instrument to justify the American occupation of south Korea and to serve the ends of the aggression policy of the United States.

Nor is it possible for the United Nations to admit simultaneously "two Koreas" and even less to admit south Korea alone despite the proposals of the U.S.

Indeed the admission to the United Nations can take place only on the basis of the respect for the self-determination of peoples without reliance on foreign interference and respect for national integrity, that is to say, on the basis of the reunification of Korea, or at least, on the confederation of the north and the south.

The south Korean side admitted in the 1972 north-south joint statement the necessity for the reunification of the country on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity.

This is why the Democratic People's Republic of Korea justly proposes the renewal of negotiations in view of the application of the principles proclaimed in the north-south joint statement, the sole basic condition being the establishment in south Korea of a propitious socio-political climate: This signifies the cessation of violations of human rights and massive persecutions against those who in south Korea claim reunification.

Moreover, this claim of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is conformable to the desires expressed at the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly of November 28, 1973 when it was decided to dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (UNCURK) whose creation was initiated by the U.S. The UN thus confirms the thesis of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea according to which there is no legal basis for either UN interference in the Korean problem or for the presence of foreign troops in south Korea accompanied or not by the UN flag.

During the 30th Session, the resolution of November 18, 1975, goes even further and recommends the dissolution of the "UN Command," the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the application of the principles issued in the north-south joint statement.

The prime responsibility for the Korean problem is thus incumbent upon the United States Government which refuses to implement the resolution of the UN General Assembly, systematically backs an illegal south Korean "regime" and collaborates with Japan. This responsibility was clearly brought to light by the recent Panmunjom incident which has exploited by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" as a pretext for passing summary sentences on democratic personalities in south Korea.

On the basis of all the considerations the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea"; considering that the Government of U.S.A. is the principle responsible for the dangers of peace in Korea and the criminal activities of Pak Jung Hi, the servant of the interests of U.S.A. in Korea,

Considering the violations of the sovereignty of Korea by the Government of U.S.A. and its non-respect of the resolution of the General Assembly of the U.N. which eliminates all the juristic foundations for maintaining the foreign forces in south Korea with or without the flag of the United Nations,

Considering the "proposal" of U.S.A. and south Korea for the simultaneous entry of "two Koreas" into the U.N.O. is in fact for juristically ratifying the division of Korea and perpetuating this division, considering, consequently, the juristic legitimacy of refusing the proposal by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Considering the importance that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the only way for eliminating the factors of tension which is dangerous since a long time for peace and security in Korea and in Asia and in the world and for restoring as early as possible the fundamental national rights of the Korean people and putting an end to the grave violations of the human rights in south Korea, accordingly the reunification of Korea must be done only on the respect of the three principles and the five-point proposition for the reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

Affirming all the indictments against the "regime" of Pak Jung Hi exposed in the investigation report and considering that in view of the very extreme gravity of all the systematic violations of human rights, Pak Jung Hi is worth to be accused as a criminal dictator and the traitor to the Korean nation.

Appeals to the lawyers and the opinions of the whole world to mobilize for the respect of the international legality and the human rights in south Korea and punish dictator Pak Jung Hi for his criminal activity.

The Pak fascist clique suppressing youth and students who oppose the "south Korea-Japan talks" in 1965

Life of Puppet Pak Jung Hi (1)

The first meeting of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" held recently in Paris called upon the whole world to bring to justice at once Pak Jung Hi, the puppet traitor to the Korean nation.

This was the most legitimate indictment by world lawyers. Pak Jung Hi the puppet must be put to death in face of mankind.

Family of Treachery

The antecedents of Pak Jung Hi the puppet, the unpardonable enemy of the Korean people, are stained with dirty blood of treachery.

Father of Pak Jung Hi the traitor, Pak Song Bin, got a "military grade" and was promoted to "county headman of Nyongwol" for his "service" to the Japanese imperialist aggression troops in massacring peasant uprisers when the entire Korean people rose against the Japanese aggressors and the feudal rulers in 1894.

Father-in-law of Pak Jung Hi the traitor, Ryuk Jong Gwan, was of "noble birth" toward the closing days of the feudal Li Dynasty. He won special "favour" of brigandish Japanese imperialism as he "distinguished himself" in realizing the "Korea-Japan annexation."

Wife of Pak Jung Hi the traitor, Ryuk Yong Su, was a hand-raised agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Pak Jung Hi the traitor who grew up in a traitor's family, while teaching at the Mungyong Public Primary School in North Kyongsang Province in 1940, wrote a letter with his blood pledging loyalty to the "Great Empire of Japan" and volunteered to serve in the Japanese army.

Pak Jung Hi the traitor graduated from the "Japanese military academy" in 1944 and was appointed as sub-lieutenant of the Japanese army. After he was posted in the 8th infantry regiment of the sixth military district of the puppet Manchukou Army, he participated in the "punitive operations" more than 110 times to slaughter numerous patriots and guiltless people and was promoted to first lieutenant in appreciation of his "merits."

The surrender of Japanese imperialism found this arch traitor in the miserable position of remnant of a defeated army in Hopei Province, China.

In the winter of 1945, he became an agent of the U.S. imperialists. He studied at the "military academy" in south Korea and then taught at the "academy." He informed against many patriots to be murdered at the hands of the U.S. imperialists, his master.

In 1948 when the soldiers of the 14th regiment of the puppet army rose in a mutiny in Ryosu, disobeying the "order" of the U.S. imperialists to "put down" the patriotic uprising of Cheju-do islanders against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the separate elections by traitor Syngman Rhee, Pak Jung Hi the traitor offered information to the U.S. occupationist army against progressive revolutionary organisations and patriotic officers and soldiers.

Working as "intelligence chief of the army," Pak Jung Hi the puppet traitor had more than 600 patriotic officers and 1,000 men thrown into Sodaemun and Mapo prisons for several months till October 1949.

Pak Jung Hi the traitor thus won the "trust" of U.S. imperialism and was promoted to "divisional commander," "military district commander" and then "commander of the 2nd army." He got more frantic in the supression of the people.

The Pak clique seized power through the "military coup d'etat," backed by the U.S. imperialists.

Traitor to Korea

Puppet Pak Jung Hi, the traitor to Korea, has placed south Korea under the domination of outside forces for 15 years since he seized "power."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have let the U.S. occupationist troops ride roughshod, lording it over in south Korea, to turn that part of the country into the "U.S. in Korea."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet "regime" reaffirmed the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" to justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, and trumped up the so-called "south Korea-U.S. status of forces agreement" to give the extraterritorial rights to the U.S. scoundrels engrossed in crimes.

Though there are the so-called "government" and "national assembly," they are dictated by the U.S. embassy in Seoul which acts as the "government-general" in south Korea and the puppet army called "ROK' army" is under the control of the commander of the U.S. army occupying south Korea.

The treachery of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique became all the more unscrupulous after they concluded the "south Korea-Japan agreement" and ushered again into south Korea the reactionary forces of Japan, the sworn enemy of the nation.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique selling off the country at cheap price do not hesitate to reduce the south Korean economy to an appendage of the foreign monopoly capital.

As of June 1975, the inducement of foreign loans amounted to 8,600 million dollars and the number of foreign enterprises which made inroads into south Korea was over 1,000, the total amount of their investments being over 500 times that of 1962 right after the "military coup d'etat."

South Korea is in debt to the tune of over 8,000 million dollars to foreign countries.

Wirepulled by the U.S. imperialists, Pak Jung Hi the traitor staged a "military coup d'etat" on May 16, 1961, on the script written by the U.S. intelligence organs and usurped "power."

As mentioned above, Pak Jung Hi the traitor is the faithful running dog of the U.S. imperialists, the most vicious and criminal military hooligan without an equal in the world and the enemy of the nation who must be punished by the people.

Such economic dependence has led south Korea's national economy to total bankruptcy. The medium and small enterprises which account for 95.6 per cent of the total number of south Korean enterprises are in the state of complete bankruptcy.

The shortage of grain in south Korea, once a granary, has grown more than six times compared with that before the "military coup d'etat."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have turned south Korea into a huge market of human traffic.

They sent a total of more than 300,000 south Korean youth and middle-aged to the shambles of the war of aggression in Vietnam to be used as cannon fodder of the U.S. troops.

The number of fellow countrymen sold off or "exported" by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to foreign countries from 1962 to the end of 1975 exceeded 310,000.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have committed countless irregularities. Pak Jung Hi the puppet got a bribe of 200 million won from "Chungyo Kaisay" and 20 million dollars from other big businessmen already in the early days of his "regime." When the "south Korea-Japan agreement" were concluded, Pak Jung Hi the puppet pocketed 130 million dollars and misappropriated 23 million dollars among 100 million dollars of foreign loans induced as the "normalization expenses of the Pohang iron works."

This fascist received 10 million dollars over the past ten years from the U.S. "Gulf" petroleum company. Recently it was brought to light that he had a hand in the international "Lockheed" payoff scandal.

The money hoarded by Pak Jung Hi the puppet through swindle and extortions runs into hundreds of billions of won, only counting the known figures. He put 500 million dollars deposited in the Bank of Tokyo, Japan, alone.

This is part of the criminal acts committed by Pak Jung Hi the puppet under the U.S. rule. History will never permit the crimes of the traitor.

(To be continued)

Pak Jung Hi pledges loyalty to the "Japanese Emperor."

Washington Post: Seoul Gave Millions to U.S. Officials

Follows an article of the Oct. 24 issue of The Pashington Post, entit led "Seoul Gave Millions to U.S. Officials":

A ring of South Korean agents directed personally by South Korean President Park Chung Hee has dispensed between $500,000 and $1 million yearly in cash, gifts and campaign contributions to U.S. congressmen and other officials during the 1970s, according to information, including intelligence reports, received by federal investigators.

The ring's principal Washington-based operative, South Korean businessman Tongsun Park, has also financed intelligence-gathering and lobbying activities here by other South Korean agents and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), according to sources close to a major Justice Department investigation of these activities.

These activities have been financed chiefly by commissions extracted by Tongsun Park and the South Korean government from U.S. rice dealers making federally subsidized rice sales to South Korea under the Food for Peace program, according to the sources. The Justice Department is also investigating allegations that other funds were siphoned off from charitable foundations ostensibly promoting close cultural ties between the U.S. and South Korea.

This lavishly financed effort to "create a favorable legislative climate" here for South Korea, according to the sources, is at the heart of the unprecedented federal investigation of more than 20 present and former congressmen accused of accepting cash and gifts from the South Koreans in exchange for legislative favors.

The Washington Post has pieced together extensive details of the investigation from numerous sources within the U.S. Departments of Justice, State, Defense and Agriculture, U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency, and from individuals closely associated with Tongsun Park and the KCIA. The most significant of these details include:

★Admissions by Park that he made substantial payments to former Reps. Cornelius Gallagher (D-N.J.), Richard Hanna (D-Calif.), and Edwin W. Edwards (D-La.) (who is now governor of Louisiana) and Rep. William S. Broomfield (R-Mich.), plus as yet unspecified others.

★Park's accounts to his associates of how he gave jewelry, silver trinkets, oriental antiques, and vacation trips to uncounted congressmen and other U.S. officials, plus doling out hundreds of dollars at a time in cash whenever his congressional friends have needed it.

★A U.S. CIA intelligence report to the State Department about a meeting during the late 1960s in the South Korean "blue house" presidential mansion—attended by President Park Chung Hee, Tongsun Park, high-ranking KCIA officials, and Park Bo Hi now chief aide to South Korean evangelist Sun Myung Moon—at which the original influence-peddling effort here was described.

★A U.S. Customs Service report of Tongsun Park's desperate efforts to destroy a list of U.S. legislators and other officials, with dollar amounts listed next to each name, when customs officers attempted to search Tongsun Park in late 1973 as he was entering the United States at Anchorage, Alaska.

★Reports from government investigators indicating that the KCIA noted visits by U.S. officials to South Korea and frequently made arrangements for an "old Korean friend" to greet the American visitors at the airport and later offer them cash.

★Accounts from State Department and South Korean sources that some of the congressmen and other U.S. officials visiting South Korea were also regularly provided with women companions there.

The story begins, according to Justice Department sources, in the late 1960s when Tongsun Park was arrested by the KCIA in Seoul and taken to its headquarters for questioning, reportedly because Park had implied he was a blood relative of President Park Chung Hee.

Shortly thereafter, according to State and Justice Department sources, Tongsun Park met with Park Chung Hee, Moon aide Pak Bo Hi, and ranking members of the KCIA in the South Korean president's "blue house." At the meeting, according to the sources, everyone agreed on a detailed plan to use funds raised in the United States to influence congressmen and otherwise create a favorable public image here for the South Korean government.

Park Chung Hee agreed to make Tongsun Park the principal intermediary between U.S. suppliers of federally financed grain and rice purchases by South Korea. Tongsun Park then agreed to use the substantial amounts of money he would receive in commissions to finance lavish entertaining, gifts, and cash for U.S. lawmakers to influence legislation that would help South Korea.

A portion of Tongsun Park's pool of money also would allegedly support other South Korean activities here, including maintenance of other agents, public relations and lobbying.

Pak Bo Hi, Tongsun Park and others also were to raise money in the United States through contributions to Radio of Free Asia, an anti-communist broadcast series emanating from Seoul. This money was to be siphoned off for use by Korean agents here.

Tongsun Park soon established a near monopoly on rice brokerage between the U.S. and South Korea. However, because much of the rice sold to South Korea is federally subsidized under the Public Law 480 "Food for Peace" program, which prohibits commissions to anyone connected with the importing country, Park had to hide his special relationships with the government, according to sources.

In 1970, Connell Rice and Sugar Co., Inc., the largest exporter of U.S. rice to Korea, paid $202,310.48 into one of Park's personal bank accounts, although the firm's "selling agent" was listed as Korean Development Fund, Inc., according to U.S. Agriculture Department investigative files. The Agriculture Department later learned that Park was president and principal stockholder of Korean Development Fund, Inc.

On March 21, 1972, the South Korean agency responsible for all overseas purchasing brought the special Tongsun Park relationship into the open when they wrote the presidents of the major rice exporters this lettter on Park's behalf:

"In order to insure more satisfactory transactions for our rice trade, we are pleased to inform you that Mr. Tongsun Park, president and chief executive officer of Miryung Moolsan Company of Seoul has once again, as in the past, agreed to serve as an intermediary. In fact, his service will be required for all of our rice trade with the United States in the future."

One of the rice exporters forwarded a copy of the letter to the U.S. Agriculture Department for its reaction. Agriculture checked again with the South Korean government and was told the Koreans were, in fact, insisting that all rice deals go through Tongsun Park. Agriculture then informed all the parties involved that "Mr. Park's designation as selling agent contravenes normal commercial practices," and requested that his name be withdrawn. However, Park continued to receive substantial rice commissions. An investigation by the Agriculture Department was frustrated when Park refused to open his records. He reportedly told investigators that his rice commissions could never be isolated because they were insignificant compared to the $1 million per month he received from Gulf Oil in an unspecified business arrangement and all his receipts were commingled.

Park also claimed that he was not required to keep any records because he paid no U.S. taxes and was not required to file tax returns.

According to government investigators, both intelligence sources and Park's own financial records show he earned between 55 cents and $2 per ton of rice purchased by South Korea under both the PL 480 subsidy program and outright cash purchases. Estimates of his annual earnings from the rice commissions alone runs up to $5 million. It was this pool of money that became the base for Park's influence in Washington.

With this money, Park threw lavish parties and began acquiring a series of plush homes here. According to sources close to Park, he brought foreign items to furnish his houses through Korean embassy contacts in order to avoid customs duty. He also brought into the country hundreds of gifts at a time for officials in Washington, usually duty free through embassy personnel, according to the sources.

Watches, silver coasters, rugs, carved jade, elaborate oriental chests and other expensive items were dispensed at Park's whim to favored Washington friends.

On at least one occasion, Park reportedly neglected to declare a watch as he went through U.S. Customs, triggering a bizarre confrontation with customs officers.

According to a Customs Service report of the Dec. 8, 1973, incident at Anchorage, Alaska, Park became increasingly more agitated after the watch was found and suggested he could not afford to miss his air connections to Washington because he was dining with the Vice President on the following evening.

Park threatened to punch the customs officer in the nose and Park tried to rip up some documents in Park's possession, according to sources. Although Park denies he reacted violently, he has acknowledged to associates that he had three documents in his possession at the time.

Apparently Park had three different documents, according to partially conflicting accounts:

★A sheet of notations in Korean, which Park said were calculations of rice commissions with the word "Contributions" in English followed by a large dollar amount. This is the sheet that Park allegedly tried to destroy.

★A three-page typewritten list containing the names of 90 U.S. legislators and ranking Washington officials, each with a dollar amount beside their name, which Park claimed were requests for campaign contributions he had received from each legislator. No explanation has been given for the names of nonelected officials on this list.

★A list of influential U.S. congressmen, their aides, and their assignments on congressional committees with authority over aid to South Korea.

The customs incident and intelligence reports based on sensitive sources have given the Justice Department investigators a working list of Capitol Hill suspects.

When Park boasted that he was "having dinner with the Vice President of the United States tomorrow night," he was telling the truth.

The following evening, Park hosted a birthday party at his Georgetown Club for House Majority Leader Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill (D-Mass.), and the guests included Vice President Gerald R. Ford along with presidential assistant Melvin R. Laird, HUD Secretary James Lynn and HEW Secretary Casper Weinberger.

Park has admitted making certain payments to some congressmen, although he has denied that the payments were improper or illegal, according to two sources close to the investigation.

Former Reps. Gallagher and Hanna received substantial payments from Park, according to what Park has told investigators.

The Washington Post has obtained copies of six checks totalling $22,500 written by Park to Hanna in 1973 and 1974. Two of the checks, totalling $14,000, were written on Park's personal account. Of the four others—all written on Park's corporate Pacific Development Corporation's account—one for $500 was written to cash, but was endorsed by Hanna. The other three were written to Hanna.

★Hanna has routinely disclosed to the house Committee on Standards of Official Conduct that he had received income from Pacific Development Corporation in 1973 and 1974.

Tongsun Park reportedly was the subject of FBI scrutiny in the early 1970s when Gallagher was being investigated for violations of tax laws that eventually led to Gallagher's pleading guilty and going to prison.

Park's name was never publicly linked to Gallagher's because the guilty plea made a trial unnecessary. But Gallagher's lawyer at the time, Charles McNelis, said later that the prosecution had pointed to Park, without using his name, as one cause of Gallagher's troubles. In court, according to McNelis, Park was referred to only as Gallagher's "Korean friend."

Repeated attempts to reach Gallagher and Hanna for comment have been unsuccessful.

A source close to Tongsun Park said that Park has also acknowledged giving $1,000 to Rep. Broomfield. Reached yesterday by phone in Michigan where he is campaigning for reelection, Broomfield denied he has ever received any money, either as a gift or a campaign contribution, from Tongsun Park. He did once receive a vase, Broomfield said, but he never had it appraised.

Park, according to source close to the federal investigation, said he gave $10,000 to former Rep. Edwin W. Edwards, the Louisiana Democrat who later became governor. The money reportedly went, not to Edwards himself, but to a relative.

Edwards confirmed in a July, 1975, Washington Post story that Park had made what Edwards believed to be an offer of a contribution to his gubernatorial campaign.

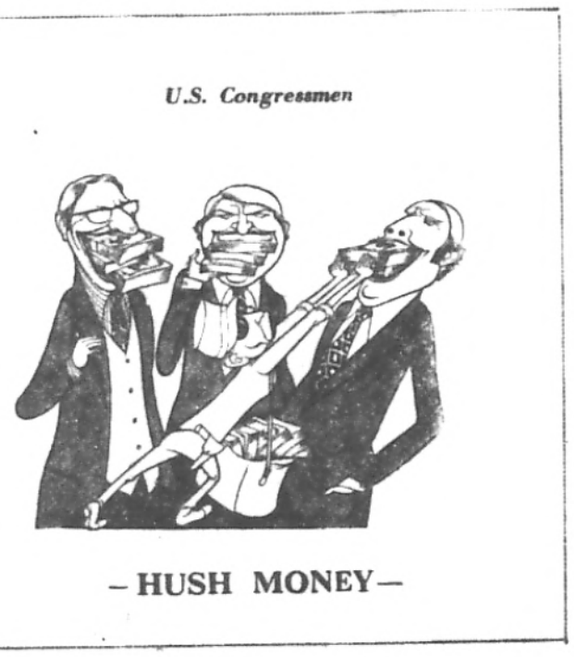
But, Edwards claimed then that his campaign had never accepted any such contribution from Park, whom Edwards had known since 1967. Edwards denied that there could have been any connection between the offer and Edwards' key role in arranging for South Korea to get subsidized federal loans to buy most of Louisiana's unsold rice surplus in 1971. That rice purchase has been described by Edwards as "the greatest coup of my political career" and was seen as a major fact or behind his election as governor.

Tongsun Park has reportedly told Justice Department investigators that he could never recall all the money he has spent on congressmen because he often handed hundreds of dollars in pocket money to congressmen friends in need, according to a source close to the investigation.

Park also has told investigators that he cannot recall which of his many congressional friends might have received this money.

Other government investigators have received information from former South Korean officials indicating that the KCIA, as a matter of policy, prepares dossiers on congressional visitors to South Korea. If the congressman involved has a friend in Korea, the friend is sougth out to greet the official. Later, if the official is to be offered money, it will be offered by the friend. In this way, if the money is refused, the official will be less likely to report offer because it would mean implicating a personal friend.

Both South Korean and State Department sources also report that congressmen and other officials have been regularly provided with young English-speaking Korean women during their visits to South Korea. In the case of one congressman, according to a State Department source, he had his own woman, house and car provided for him whenever he came to Korea.



'U.S. Imperialists, Hands off Korea!'

Over 65,000 Japanese Mark Int'l Anti-War Day

A grand central rally of national united action for thoroughly clarifying the truth of the "Lockheed scandal, denouncing the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea," abrogating the "Japan-U.S. security pact," protecting the life of the people and destroying the corrupt plutocracy of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party was held on October 21 in Tokyo, Japan, on the occasion of "October 21 International Day against War."

The rally was held under the sponsorship of the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan Peace Committee, the Japan Scientists Council and 11 other political parties, public organizations and democratic organizations of Japan.

More than 65,000 Japanese people of all walks of life who attended the rally vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

Addressing the rally, Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, incisively flayed the U.S. imperialists for pursuing more frantically the policies of aggression and war after Vietnam and Cambodia and Laos.

In their speeches Akamatsu Isamu, vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, and Senaga Kamejiro, vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, sharply denounced the U.S. imerialists' policy of aggression on Korea and the "Japan-U.S.-south Korea military coordination" plot, demanded the Japanese government correct its policy toward Korea and appealed to the Japanese people to support the south Korean people's struggle for democracy and wage an active struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

They also called for driving the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and other parts of Asia.

Read out at the rally was a message sent by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea to the central rally of national united action.

A declaration adopted at the rally said:

1. To frustrate "Japan-U.S.-south Korea military coordination".
2. To withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea.
3. To support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.
4. To struggle for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
5. To struggle in demand of the radical switchover in the Japanese government's policy toward Korea.

A "Letter of Protest to the U.S. Government" adopted at the rally said:

We condemn with surging indignation the U.S. government's nuclear war moves in Asia and the "Japan-U.S.-south Korea military coordination".

We sternly protest against the involvement of the U.S. troops in Japan in military actions in Korea and the use of the bases in Japan for these military actions and strongly demand an end to the U.S. nuclear warships' call at Japanese ports and the removal of the nuclear base, nuclear units and all other U.S. troops and U.S. bases from Japan and the rest of Asia.

At the end of the rally, the attendants launched a vigorous demonstration downtown Tokyo.

They shouted "U.S. troops, get out of Korea and Asia to the last one!" "We oppose the Japan-U.S.-south Korea joint operational system!" "Let's achieve normalization of Japan-Korea diplomatic relations!" and "Let's strengthen solidarity with the Korean people!" holding the slogan "U.S. imperialists, hands off Korea!" in the van. These shouts shook long the night sky of Tokyo.

Jap. Lawyers

The "9th Meeting of the Kinki Federation of Lawyers Associations for Defending Human Rights" was held on October 16 in Kyoto, Japan, with the attendance of over 300 lawyers in Kinki.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman of the Japan Lawyers Association said that the lawyers of Japan should express firm support to the Koreans in Japan in the struggle for defending all rights.

A resolution adopted at the meeting said:

The Koreans, long-time residents in Japan, are foreigners who live in Japan as a consequence of the long-drawn colonial rule of Japan on Korea.

It is, therefore, natural to guarantee them basic rights so they may live as human beings. For this the Japanese government is bound to ensure the right to safe residence to the Koreans and treat them on an equal footing with Japanese in social security.

In order to perform this duty the Japanese government should adopt a law guaranteeing the right to safe residence to the Koreans in Japan at an early date and, at the same time, revise the "law on social security" in such a way as to make it equally applicable to the Koreans in Japan with the Japanese.

Earlier, the attendants of the meeting, divided into two groups, held "forums on the rights of the Koreans in Japan."

The attendants of a grand central rally of national united action launched a demonstration downtwon Tokyo, Japan, shouting "U.S. imperialism, get out of south Korea!"

Pyongyang Blasts U.S. Printing Unit Removal to S. Korea

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists must discontinue the reckless war provocation manoeuvres against our people and withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along all their armed forces of aggression and conspiratorial propaganda machines.

So declared the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its statement published on October 18 in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists who secretly brought into south Korea the U.S. army printing and publishing centre of the 7th psychological operational unit of the U.S. army in Japan, a conspiratorial propaganda organ which had won ill-fame in the past Korean War and the Vietnam War, and are engrossed in all sorts of aggressive manoeuvres.

The introduction of the aggressive conspiratorial propaganda organ into south Korea by the U.S. imperialists is a vicious challenge to the Korean people who are struggling to prevent a war in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a grave challenge to the world progressive people who desire a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, pointed out the statement.

The statement said: The introduction of this aggressive organ into south Korea by the U.S. imperialists is part of their premeditated aggressive moves to light directly the fuse of war after finishing the preparations for the provocation of a new war against the northern half of the Republic.

It recalled that when the Hitler fascist clique unleashed a war against European countries, when the Tozo clique started a war of aggression on the Asian Continent and when the U.S. imperialists provoked the Korean War, they intensified various kinds of conspiratorial propaganda.

Noting that these days the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their vicious propaganda to whip up a war fever among the south Korean people, while shipping mass destruction weapons and up-to-date combat equipment into south Korea on a large scale, the statement stressed:

The ulterior intention of the U.S. imperialists to achieve their aggressive aim by means of falsehood and fabrication, intrigue and slander shows their outdated way of thinking.

The U.S. imperialists must act with discretion, clearly mindful that our people are not the Korean people of yesterday.

If they, ignoring our repeated warnings, persist in the arms reinforcement and the "anti-communist" machinations in south Korea, they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Ex-Diplomat's Appeal to S.Korean Army to Rise

(Continued from the previous issue)

Are officials hypocrites or venders of their own knowledge?

The administrative power of a modern state requiring special knowledge and skills must be increased through democratic means and within a democratic system, in order to strengthen democracy. Nevertheless, you recommended the dictator should construct a dictatorial system without prior establishment of a democratic system under the pretext of strengthening the administrative power in order to create what is called administrative democracy.

It is you who taught dictator Pak, who was in great straits, to form the National Conference for Unification and produced a monster-like national democracy.

A government for the people and by the people can be established only through procedures through which the people elect their representatives—the president and national assemblymen. Freedom and human rights can be defended by an independent judicial system. Although you knew this well, you did devote yourself to serving Pak by inventing the "revitalized system" and "south Korean-style democracy" and forcing them on the people as soon as the true nature of what you call administrative democracy and Korean-style democracy was exposed.

This is how you have degraded yourselves to become henchmen of the dictator, to suppress, exploit and mislead the people.

Are officials self-deceptive people?

The "April 19" generation, forming the middle-standing stratum of officials, are trying to act against their own conscience, soothe themselves and hide their cowardice and weakness by telling themselves that as officials are workers in charge of administration, they have nothing to do with the problem of who seizes power in what way and of what he is doing.

When the whole nation was languishing under Japanese colonial rule and shedding blood in the anti-Japanese struggles for independence, Pak Jung Hi, an officer of the Japanese imperialist army, committed himself to the ideas of the Meiji Restoration; he was among those who carried out "punitive operations" against the Chinese army in Manchuria and our homeland restoration army, and was active in a Japanese special service corps whose mission it was to engage in intelligence, suppression, kidnapping and assassination. By employing the methods he had learned in those days, he seized power through the May 16 military coup d'etat, organized behind closed doors the Democratic Republican Party and the Central Intelligence Agency in cahoots with Kim Jong Pil and Li Hu Rak, after banning the political activities of the people, and is now promoting a life-long power and hereditary dynasty by mobilising even the military investigation organ.

Pak Jung Hi has established a complete one-man dictatorship unheard-of in world history; he operates a one-man state by appointing in a closet of the Blue House 73 national assemblymen from the Yujonghoe, his action party men.

Although Pak is such a traitor to the nation, you, officials, are positively helping him or colluding with him by keeping silence.

The past 30-year history of south Korean democracy teaches us the following lessons:

Officials, headed by the police, have compromised with the corrupt dictator, fearing oppression by him and allured by his sweet words.

They have not maintained their attitude as officials as is stipulated by the National Public Service Law.

The national armymen have been degraded to terrorists working under contract who come out to suppress political demonstrations and torture innocent people to death in exchange for the posts of premier, ministers, managers of state-run enterprises, rights to farm management and for ambassadorial posts.

Conversely if they had smashed the enemies and realized that blind acts such as "anti-communism" and "security" are unjustifiable and had discharged their duties as national defense armymen, south Korea would have developed, however corrupt the person who had taken power may have been.

The history of our nation has suffered repeated setbacks in its democratic development, which is basic, self-evident and is not at all impossible to attain, because officials and the army have broken the code of conduct of officials.

Dear 470,000 officials and 600,000 soldiers of the National Army!

Let's look straight at the historical lesson or the inevitable doom of the dictator whose days are numbered.

For the honor of our wives and children and in order to restore our honour and consciousness as husbands and fathers, let's rise up to break the chains of enslavement and to liberate ourselves from terror and impotence.

Only by so doing, can we atone for our crimes against the nation and lead our life beautifully and fearlessly.

South Korea should not become another Spain which waited for the dictator to die.

(Concluded)

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